CARECONTINUUM™

UTILIZATION MANAGEMENT MEDICAL POLICY

POLICY: Oncology (Injectable – Programmed Death Receptor-1) – Keytruda Intravenous Utilization Management Medical Policy
- Keytruda® (pembrolizumab intravenous infusion – Merck)

REVIEW DATE: 09/09/2026

OVERVIEW

Keytruda intravenous, a human programmed death receptor-1 (PD-1) blocking antibody, is indicated for the treatment of the following indications:[1]

- **Biliary tract cancer**, in combination with gemcitabine and cisplatin for the treatment of locally advanced unresectable or metastatic disease.
- **Breast cancer, triple-negative**, in the following situations:
  - In combination with chemotherapy for the treatment of locally recurrent unresectable or metastatic disease in patients whose tumors express programmed death-ligand 1 (PD-L1) [combined positive score {CPS} ≥ 10] as determined by an FDA-approved test.
  - For the treatment of high-risk, early-stage disease in combination with chemotherapy as neoadjuvant treatment and then continued as a single agent as adjuvant treatment after surgery.
  - In combination with Trodelvy® (sacituzumab govitecan-hziy intravenous infusion), as first-line treatment of adult patients with unresectable locally advanced or metastatic disease whose tumors express PD-L1 (CPS ≥ 10) as determined by an FDA-authorized test.
- **Cervical cancer**, in the following situations:
  - In combination with chemotherapy, with or without bevacizumab, for persistent, recurrent, or metastatic disease in patients whose tumor expresses PD-L1 (CPS ≥ 1) as determined by an FDA-approved test.
  - As a single agent, for treatment of recurrent or metastatic disease with disease progression on or after chemotherapy in patients whose tumors express PD-L1 (CPS ≥ 1) as determined by an FDA-approved test.
  - In combination with chemoradiotherapy in patients with locally advanced disease involving the lower third of the vagina, with or without extension to pelvic sidewall, or hydronephrosis/non-functioning kidney, or spread to adjacent pelvic organs (FIGO 2014 Stage III-IVA).
- **Classical Hodgkin lymphoma**, in the following situations:
  - For treatment of relapsed or refractory disease in adults.
  - For the treatment of refractory disease, or disease that has relapsed after two or more prior lines of therapy in pediatric patients.
- **Cutaneous squamous cell carcinoma,** for treatment of recurrent or metastatic disease, or locally advanced disease that is not curable by surgery or radiation.
- **Endometrial cancer**, in the following situations:
  - In combination with carboplatin and paclitaxel, followed by single agent therapy for adults with primary advanced or recurrent disease.
  - In combination with Lenvima® (lenvatinib capsules), for the treatment of advanced disease that is mismatch repair proficient (pMMR) as determined by an FDA-approved test or not microsatellite instability high (MSI-H), in patients who have disease progression following prior systemic therapy and are not candidates for curative surgery or radiation.

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  - As a single agent, for the treatment of advanced disease that is MSI-H or mismatch repair deficient (dMMR) as determined by an FDA-approved test, in patients who have disease progression following prior systemic therapy in any setting and are not candidates for curative surgery or radiation.
- **Esophageal cancer**, treatment of locally advanced or metastatic esophageal or gastroesophageal junction (GEJ) carcinoma (tumors with epicenter 1 to 5 centimeters above the GEJ) that is not amenable to surgical resection or definitive chemoradiation in the following situations:
  - In combination with platinum- and fluoropyrimidine-based chemotherapy in patients whose tumors express PD-L1 (CPS ≥ 1) as determined by an FDA-approved test.
  - As a single agent after one or more prior lines of systemic therapy for tumors of squamous cell histology that express PD-L1 (CPS ≥ 10) as determined by an FDA-approved test.
- **Gastric cancer**, in the following situations:
  - For the first-line treatment of locally advanced unresectable or metastatic human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 (*HER2*)-positive gastric or GEJ adenocarcinoma whose tumors express PD-L1 (CPS ≥ 1), in combination with trastuzumab, fluoropyrimidine- and platinum-containing chemotherapy in adults.
  - In combination with fluoropyrimidine- and platinum-containing chemotherapy for the first-line treatment of adults with locally advanced unresectable or metastatic *HER2*-negative gastric or GEJ adenocarcinoma whose tumors express PD-L1 (CPS ≥ 1) as determined by an FDA-approved test.
- **Head and neck squamous cell carcinoma**, in the following situations:
  - As a single agent for the treatment of recurrent or metastatic disease with disease progression on or after platinum-containing chemotherapy.
  - In combination with platinum and fluorouracil for the first-line treatment of metastatic or unresectable, recurrent disease.
  - As a single agent, for the first line treatment of metastatic or unresectable, recurrent disease in patients whose tumors express PD-L1 (CPS ≥ 1) as determined by an FDA-approved test.
  - As a single agent, as neoadjuvant treatment, continued as adjuvant treatment in combination with radiotherapy with or without cisplatin and then as single agent, for resectable locally advanced disease in patients whose tumors express PD-L1 (CPS ≥ 1) as determined by an FDA-approved test.
- **Hepatocellular carcinoma**, for treatment of hepatocellular carcinoma secondary to hepatitis B who have received prior systemic therapy other than a PD-1/PD-L1 containing regimen.
- **Melanoma**, in the following situations:
  - For the treatment of unresectable or metastatic disease.
  - As adjuvant treatment of Stage IIB, IIC, or III melanoma following complete resection in patients ≥ 12 years of age.
- **Merkel cell carcinoma**, for treatment of recurrent, locally advanced, or metastatic disease in adult and pediatric patients.
- **Microsatellite instability-high (MSI-H) or mismatch repair deficient (dMMR) cancer**, for treatment of unresectable or metastatic MSI-H or dMMR solid tumors, as determined by an FDA-approved test, in adult and pediatric patients that have progressed following prior treatment and who have no satisfactory alternative treatment options.
- **Microsatellite instability-high (MSI-H) or mismatch repair deficient (dMMR) colorectal cancer,** for the treatment of unresectable or metastatic disease, as determined by an FDA-approved test.
- **Non-small cell lung cancer** (**NSCLC**), in the following situations:
  - As a single agent for the first-line treatment of tumors that express PD-L1 (tumor proportion score [TPS] ≥ 1%) as determined by an FDA-approved test, with no epidermal growth factor

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receptor (*EGFR*) or anaplastic lymphoma kinase (*ALK*) genomic tumor aberrations, and is stage III where patients are not candidates for surgical resection or definitive chemoradiation, or for metastatic disease.
    - As a single agent for the treatment of metastatic disease in patients whose tumors express PD-L1 (TPS ≥ 1%) as determined by an FDA-approved test and with disease progression on or after platinum-containing chemotherapy. Patients with *EGFR* or *ALK* genomic tumor aberrations should have disease progression on FDA-approved therapy for these aberrations prior to receiving Keytruda.
    - In combination with pemetrexed and platinum-based chemotherapy, for the first-line treatment of metastatic nonsquamous NSCLC in patients with no *EGFR* or *ALK* genomic tumor aberrations.
    - In combination with carboplatin and either paclitaxel or paclitaxel protein-bound, for first-line treatment in metastatic squamous NSCLC.
    - In combination with platinum-containing chemotherapy, for the neoadjuvant treatment of resectable (tumors ≥ 4 cm or node positive) NSCLC and then continued as a single agent as adjuvant treatment after surgery.
    - As a single agent, as adjuvant treatment following resection and platinum-based chemotherapy for stage IB, II, or IIIA NSCLC in adults.
- **Ovarian Cancer,** in combination with paclitaxel, with or without bevacizumab, for treatment of platinum-resistant epithelial ovarian, fallopian tube, or primary peritoneal carcinoma in adults whose tumors express PD-L1 (CPS ≥ 1) as determined by an FDA-authorized test, and who have received one or two prior systemic treatment regimens.
- **Pleural mesothelioma, malignant**, in combination with pemetrexed and platinum chemotherapy for the first-line treatment of adults with unresectable advanced or metastatic disease.
- **Primary mediastinal large B-cell lymphoma** (PMBCL), for treatment of refractory disease, or relapsed disease after two or more prior lines of therapy, in adult and pediatric patients.
  Limitation of Use: Keytruda is not recommended for treatment of patients with PMBCL who require urgent cytoreductive therapy.
- **Renal cell carcinoma**, in the following situations:
    - In combination with Inlyta® (axitinib tablets) or Lenvima, for the first-line treatment of advanced disease in adults.
    - For adjuvant treatment of disease that is intermediate-high or high risk of recurrence following nephrectomy or following nephrectomy and resection of metastatic lesions.
    - In combination Welireg (belzutifan tablets), for adjuvant treatment of renal cell carcinoma with a clear cell component (ccRCC) at intermediate-high or high risk of recurrence following nephrectomy or following nephrectomy and resection of metastatic lesions in adults.
- **Tumor mutational burden-high (TMB-H) cancer**, for treatment of unresectable or metastatic TMB-H (≥ 10 mutations/megabase) disease, as determined by an FDA-approved test, in adult and pediatric patients that have progressed following prior treatment and who have no satisfactory alternative treatment options.*
  Limitation of Use: The safety and effectiveness of Keytruda in pediatric patients with TMB-H central nervous system cancers have not been established.
- **Urothelial carcinoma**, in the following situations:
    - Treatment of locally advanced or metastatic disease in patients who are not eligible for platinum-containing chemotherapy as a single agent.
    - Treatment of locally advanced or metastatic urothelial carcinoma in patients who have disease progression during or following platinum-containing chemotherapy or within 12 months of neoadjuvant or adjuvant treatment with platinum-containing chemotherapy as a single agent.

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- Treatment of Bacillus Calmette-Guerin (BCG)-unresponsive, high-risk, non-muscle invasive bladder cancer with carcinoma in situ with or without papillary tumors in patients who are ineligible for or have elected not to undergo cystectomy as a single agent.
- In combination with Padcev® (enfortumab intravenous infusion), as neoadjuvant treatment and then continued after cystectomy as adjuvant treatment, in adult patients with muscle invasive bladder cancer (MIBC)

* This indication is approved under accelerated approval based on tumor response rate and durability of response. Continued approval for this indication may be contingent upon verification and description of clinical benefit in the confirmatory trials.

Dosing

The recommended dose of Keytruda intravenous is 200 mg (for pediatric patients, 2 mg/kg up to 200 mg) administered as an intravenous infusion once every 3 weeks or 400 mg given once every 6 weeks.[1] It is given until disease progression, unacceptable toxicity, or for up to 1 year when used in the adjuvant/neoadjuvant setting; and until disease progression, unacceptable toxicity, or up to 24 months in patients with non-melanoma indications without disease progression. There are no recommended dose reductions in the prescribing information. Management of adverse events may require that Keytruda intravenous be withheld or permanently discontinued as determined by the prescriber.

Guidelines

The use of Keytruda IV is recommended across multiple National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN) guidelines and the NCCN Compendium.[2-48,61,63] Recommendations with a category of evidence of 2B or higher support the approval criteria outlined below.

POLICY STATEMENT

Prior Authorization is recommended for medical benefit coverage of Keytruda intravenous. Approval is recommended for those who meet the **Criteria** and **Dosing** for the listed indications. Requests for doses outside of the established dosing documented in this policy will be considered on a case-by-case basis by a clinician (i.e., Medical Director or Pharmacist). All approvals are provided for the duration noted below. Because of the specialized skills required for evaluation and diagnosis of patients treated with Keytruda intravenous as well as the monitoring required for adverse events and long-term efficacy, approval requires Keytruda intravenous to be prescribed by or in consultation with a physician who specializes in the condition being treated.

Automation: None.

RECOMMENDED AUTHORIZATION CRITERIA

Coverage of Keytruda intravenous is recommended in those who meet one of the following criteria:

FDA-Approved Indications

1. **Biliary Tract Cancer.** Approve for the duration noted if the patient meets ALL of the following (A, B, C, and D):
   Note: Biliary tract cancer includes gallbladder cancer, intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma, and extrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma. If the tumor is MSI-H or dMMR, see Microsatellite Instability-High

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(MSI-H) or Mismatch Repair Deficient (dMMR) Solid Tumors criteria. If the tumor is mutational burden-high, see Tumor Mutational Burden-High (TMB-H) Cancer criteria.

A) Patient is ≥ 18 years of age; AND
B) The medication is used in combination with cisplatin or carboplatin and gemcitabine; AND
C) Patient meets ONE of the following (i or ii):
  i. Approve for 1 year if the patient has unresectable, resected gross residual, or metastatic disease; OR
  ii. Approve for a total of 6 months if the patient meets BOTH of the following (a and b):
    a) Patient has resectable locoregionally advanced gallbladder cancer; AND
    b) The medication is used for neoadjuvant therapy; AND
D) The medication is prescribed by or in consultation with an oncologist.

Dosing. Approve ONE of the following dosing regimens (A or B):
A) 200 mg as an intravenous infusion administered not more frequently than once every 3 weeks; OR
B) 400 mg as an intravenous infusion administered not more frequently than once every 6 weeks.

2. Bladder Cancer. Approve for 1 year if the patient meets ALL of the following (A, B, and C):
A) Patient is ≥ 18 years of age; AND
B) Patient meets ONE of the following conditions (i, ii, iii, or iv):
  i. Patient has locally advanced or metastatic disease; OR
  ii. The medication is used as subsequent therapy; OR
  iii. The medication is used as neoadjuvant or adjuvant therapy; OR
  iv. Patient meets BOTH of the following (a and b):
    a) Patient has high-risk, non-muscle invasive bladder cancer; AND
    b) Patient is Bacillus Calmette-Guerin (BCG) unresponsive; AND
C) The medication is prescribed by or in consultation with an oncologist.

Dosing. Approve ONE of the following dosing regimens (A or B):
A) 200 mg as an intravenous infusion administered not more frequently than once every 3 weeks; OR
B) 400 mg as an intravenous infusion administered not more frequently than once every 6 weeks.

3. Breast Cancer. Approve for 1 year if the patient meets ALL of the following (A, B, C, and D):
Note: If the tumor is MSI-H or dMMR, see Microsatellite Instability-High (MSI-H) or Mismatch Repair Deficient (dMMR) Solid Tumors criteria. If the tumor is mutational burden-high, see Tumor Mutational Burden-High (TMB-H) Cancer criteria.
A) Patient is ≥ 18 years of age; AND
B) Patient has triple-negative disease; AND
Note: Triple negative disease is estrogen receptor-negative, progesterone receptor-negative, human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 (*HER2*)-negative.
C) Patient meets ONE of the following (i or ii):
  i. Patient meets BOTH of the following (a and b):
    a) Patient has recurrent unresectable (local or regional) or Stage IV disease; AND
    b) Patient's tumor expression for programmed death-ligand 1 (PD-L1) has a combined positive score (CPS) ≥ 10; OR
  ii. The medication is used for preoperative and/or adjuvant therapy; AND
D) The medication is prescribed by or in consultation with an oncologist.

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Dosing. Approve ONE of the following dosing regimens (A, B, C, or D):
A) 200 mg as an intravenous infusion administered not more frequently than once every 3 weeks; OR
B) 400 mg as an intravenous infusion administered not more frequently than once every 6 weeks; OR
C) 2 mg/kg (up to a maximum of 200 mg) as an intravenous infusion administered not more frequently than every 3 weeks; OR
D) 4 mg/kg (up to a maximum of 400 mg) as an intravenous infusion administered not more frequently than every 6 weeks.

4. Cervical Cancer. Approve for 1 year if the patient meets ALL of the following (A, B, and C):
Note: If the tumor is MSI-H or dMMR, see Microsatellite Instability-High (MSI-H) or Mismatch Repair Deficient (dMMR) Solid Tumors criteria. If the tumor is mutational burden-high, see Tumor Mutational Burden-High (TMB-H) Cancer criteria.
A) Patient is ≥ 18 years of age; AND
B) Patient meets ONE of the following (i or ii):
  i. Patient meets BOTH of the following (a and b):
    a) Patient has recurrent or metastatic disease; AND
    b) Patient's tumor expression for programmed death-ligand 1 (PD-L1) has a combined positive score (CPS) ≥ 1; OR
  ii. Patient has FIGO 2014 stage III to IVA disease or FIGO 2018 stage III to IVA disease; AND
C) The medication is prescribed by or in consultation with an oncologist.

Dosing. Approve ONE of the following dosing regimens (A or B):
A) 200 mg as an intravenous infusion administered not more frequently than once every 3 weeks; OR
B) 400 mg as an intravenous infusion administered not more frequently than once every 6 weeks.

5. Classic Hodgkin Lymphoma. Approve for 1 year if the patient meets BOTH of the following (A and B):
A) Patient meets ONE of the following (i or ii):
  i. Patient meets BOTH of the following (a and b):
    a) Patient is ≥ 18 years of age; AND
    b) Patient meets ONE of the following [(1) or (2)]:
      (1) Patient is NOT a candidate for anthracycline therapy; OR
        Note: Examples of anthracyclines include doxorubicin and daunorubicin.
      (2) The medication is used as subsequent therapy; OR
  ii. Patient meets BOTH of the following (a and b):
    a) Patient is < 18 years of age; AND
    b) Patient has relapsed or refractory disease; AND
B) The medication is prescribed by or in consultation with an oncologist.

Dosing. Approve ONE of the following dosing regimens (A, B, or C):
A) 200 mg as an intravenous infusion given not more frequently than once every 3 weeks; OR
B) 400 mg as an intravenous infusion given not more frequently than once every 6 weeks; OR
C) 2 mg/kg (up to a maximum of 200 mg) given as an intravenous infusion given not more frequently than once every 3 weeks.

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6. Colon, Rectal, or Appendiceal Cancer. Approve for duration noted if the patient meets ALL of the following (A, B, C, and D):
Note: If the tumor is MSI-H or dMMR, see Microsatellite Instability-High (MSI-H) or Mismatch Repair Deficient (dMMR) Solid Tumors criteria.
A) Patient is ≥ 18 years of age; AND
B) The disease is polymerase epsilon/delta (POLE/POLD1) mutation positive with ultra-hypermutated phenotype (tumor mutational burden > 50 mutations/megabase); AND
C) Patient meets ONE of the following (i or ii):
  i. Approve for 1 year of the patient meets ONE of the following (a or b):
    a) Patient has locally unresectable or medically inoperable disease; OR
    b) Patient has metastatic, recurrent, or progressive disease; OR
  ii. Approve for 6 months if the medication is used for neoadjuvant therapy; AND
D) The medication is prescribed by or in consultation with an oncologist.

Dosing. Approve ONE of the following dosing regimens (A, B, C, or D):
A) 200 mg as an intravenous infusion administered not more frequently than once every 3 weeks; OR
B) 400 mg as an intravenous infusion administered not more frequently than once every 6 weeks; OR
C) 2 mg/kg (up to a maximum of 200 mg) as an intravenous infusion administered not more frequently than once every 3 weeks; OR
D) 4 mg/kg (up to a maximum of 400 mg) as an intravenous infusion administered not more frequently than once every 6 weeks.

7. Cutaneous Squamous Cell Carcinoma. Approve for 1 year if the patient meets ALL of the following (A, B, C, and D):
A) Patient is ≥ 18 years of age; AND
B) Patient has locally advanced, recurrent, or metastatic disease; AND
C) According to the prescriber, the disease is not curable by surgery or radiation; AND
D) The medication is prescribed by or in consultation with an oncologist.

Dosing. Approve ONE of the following dosing regimens (A or B):
A) 200 mg as an intravenous infusion administered not more frequently than once every 3 weeks; OR
B) 400 mg as an intravenous infusion administered not more frequently than once every 6 weeks.

8. Endometrial Carcinoma. Approve for 1 year if the patient meets ALL of the following (A, B, and C):
Note: If the tumor is MSI-H or dMMR, see Microsatellite Instability-High (MSI-H) or Mismatch Repair Deficient (dMMR) Solid Tumors criteria. If the tumor is mutational burden-high, see Tumor Mutational Burden-High (TMB-H) Cancer criteria.
A) Patient is ≥ 18 years of age; AND
B) Patient meets ONE of the following (i or ii):
  i. Patient has Stage III or Stage IV disease; OR
  ii. Patient has recurrent disease; AND
C) The medication is prescribed by or in consultation with an oncologist.

Dosing. Approve ONE of the following dosing regimens (A or B):
A) 200 mg as an intravenous infusion administered not more frequently than once every 3 weeks; OR
B) 400 mg as an intravenous infusion administered not more frequently than once every 6 weeks.

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9. Esophageal and Esophagogastric Junction Cancer. Approve for 1 year if the patient meets ALL of the following (A, B, and C):
Note: If the tumor is MSI-H or dMMR, see Microsatellite Instability-High (MSI-H) or Mismatch Repair Deficient (dMMR) Solid Tumors criteria. If the tumor is mutational burden-high, see Tumor Mutational Burden-High (TMB-H) Cancer criteria.
A) Patient is ≥ 18 years of age; AND
B) Patient meets ONE of the following (i or ii):
i. Patient meets BOTH of the following (a and b):
a) Patient is medically fit and planned for esophagectomy; AND
b) Patient's tumor expression for programmed death-ligand 1 (PD-L1) has a combined positive score (CPS) ≥ 1; OR
ii. Patient has unresectable locally advanced, recurrent, or metastatic disease AND meets ONE of the following (a or b):
a) Patient's tumor expression for programmed death-ligand 1 (PD-L1) has a combined positive score (CPS) ≥ 1; OR
b) Patient meets BOTH of the following [(1) and (2)]:
(1) Patient's tumor expression for programmed death-ligand 1 (PD-L1) has a combined positive score (CPS) ≥ 10; AND
(2) The medication is used for subsequent therapy; AND
C) The medication is prescribed by or in consultation with an oncologist.

Dosing. Approve ONE of the following dosing regimens (A or B):
A) 200 mg as an intravenous infusion administered not more frequently than once every 3 weeks; OR
B) 400 mg as an intravenous infusion administered not more frequently than once every 6 weeks.

10. Gastric Cancer. Approve for 1 year if the patient meets ALL of the following (A, B, C, D, and E):
Note: If the tumor is MSI-H or dMMR, see Microsatellite Instability-High (MSI-H) or Mismatch Repair Deficient (dMMR) Solid Tumors criteria. If the tumor is mutational burden-high, see Tumor Mutational Burden-High (TMB-H) Cancer criteria.
A) Patient is ≥ 18 years of age; AND
B) Patient has unresectable locally advanced, recurrent, or metastatic disease; AND
C) Patient's tumor expression for programmed death-ligand 1 (PD-L1) has a combined positive score (CPS) ≥ 1; AND
D) The medication is used in combination with chemotherapy; AND
Note: Examples of chemotherapy include cisplatin or oxaliplatin and fluorouracil or capecitabine.
E) The medication is prescribed by or in consultation with an oncologist.

Dosing. Approve ONE of the following dosing regimens (A or B):
A) 200 mg as an intravenous infusion administered not more frequently than once every 3 weeks; OR
B) 400 mg as an intravenous infusion administered not more frequently than once every 6 weeks.

11. Head and Neck Squamous Cell Carcinoma. Approve for 1 year if the patients meets ALL of the following (A, B, and C):

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Note: If the tumor is MSI-H or dMMR, see Microsatellite Instability-High (MSI-H) or Mismatch Repair Deficient (dMMR) Solid Tumors criteria. If the tumor is mutational burden-high, see Tumor Mutational Burden-High (TMB-H) Cancer criteria.
A) Patient is ≥ 18 years of age; AND
B) Patient meets ONE of the following (i or ii):
  i. Patient has non-nasopharyngeal disease; OR
  ii. Patient meets BOTH of the following (a and b)
    a) Patient has nasopharyngeal disease; AND
    b) Patient has recurrent, unresectable, oligometastatic, or metastatic disease; AND
C) The medication is prescribed by or in consultation with an oncologist.

Dosing. Approve ONE of the following dosing regimens (A or B):
A) 200 mg as an intravenous infusion administered not more frequently than once every 3 weeks; OR
B) 400 mg as an intravenous infusion administered not more frequently than once every 6 weeks.

12. Hepatocellular Carcinoma. Approve for 1 year if the patient meets BOTH of the following (A and B):
Note: If the tumor is MSI-H or dMMR, see Microsatellite Instability-High (MSI-H) or Mismatch Repair Deficient (dMMR) Solid Tumors criteria. If the tumor is mutational burden-high, see Tumor Mutational Burden-High (TMB-H) Cancer criteria.
A) Patient is ≥ 18 years of age; AND
B) The medication is prescribed by or in consultation with an oncologist.

Dosing. Approve ONE of the following dosing regimens (A or B):
A) 200 mg as an intravenous infusion administered not more frequently than once every 3 weeks; OR
B) 400 mg as an intravenous infusion administered not more frequently than once every 6 weeks.

13. Melanoma. Approve for the duration noted below if the patient meets BOTH of the following (A and B):
Note: This includes cutaneous melanoma, brain metastases due to melanoma, and uveal melanoma.
A) Patient meets ONE of the following (i or ii):
  i. Approve for 1 year if the patient meets ONE of the following (a or b):
    a) Patient has unresectable or metastatic melanoma; OR
    b) The medication will be used as adjuvant treatment; OR
  ii. Approve for 4 months if the medication will be used as neoadjuvant treatment; AND
B) The medication is prescribed by or in consultation with an oncologist.

Dosing. Approve ONE of the following dosing regimens (A, B, or C):
A) 200 mg as an intravenous infusion administered no more frequently than once every 3 weeks; OR
B) 400 mg as an intravenous infusion administered no more frequently than once every 6 weeks; OR
C) 2 mg/kg (up to a maximum of 200 mg) as an intravenous infusion given no more frequently than once every 3 weeks.

14. Merkel Cell Carcinoma. Approve for 1 year if the patient meets BOTH of the following (A and B):
A) Patient meets ONE of the following (i, ii, iii, or iv):

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i. Patient has primary or recurrent locally advanced disease, if according to the prescriber curative surgery and curative radiation therapy are not feasible; OR
ii. Patient has primary or recurrent regional disease, if according to the prescriber curative surgery and curative radiation therapy are not feasible; OR
iii. Patient has in-transit disease; OR
iv. Patient has metastatic (disseminated) disease; AND

B) The medication is prescribed by or in consultation with an oncologist.

Dosing. Approve ONE of the following dosing regimens (A, B, or C):
A) 200 mg as an intravenous infusion given not more frequently than once every 3 weeks; OR
B) 400 mg as an intravenous infusion given not more frequently than once every 6 weeks; OR
C) 2 mg/kg (up to a maximum of 200 mg) given as an intravenous infusion given not more frequently than once every 3 weeks.

15. Mesothelioma. Approve for 1 year if the patient meets ALL of the following (A, B, C, and D):
A) Patient is ≥ 18 years of age; AND
B) Patient has ONE of the following (i, ii, iii, or iv):
i. Pleural mesothelioma; OR
ii. Peritoneal mesothelioma; OR
iii. Pericardial mesothelioma; OR
iv. Tunica vaginalis testis mesothelioma; AND
C) The medication is used in combination with pemetrexed and either cisplatin or carboplatin; AND
D) The medication is prescribed by or in consultation with an oncologist.

Dosing: Approve ONE of the following dosing regimens (A or B):
A) 200 mg as an intravenous infusion given not more frequently than once every 3 weeks; OR
B) 400 mg as an intravenous infusion given not more frequently than once every 6 weeks.

16. Microsatellite Instability-High (MSI-H) or Mismatch Repair Deficient (dMMR) Solid Tumors. Approve for 1 year if the medication is prescribed by or in consultation with an oncologist.
Note**:** Examples of solid tumors with MSI-H or dMMR are adrenal gland, appendiceal neoplasms and cancers, biliary tract cancers, breast cancer, cervical cancer, chondrosarcoma, colon or rectal cancer, endometrial carcinoma, esophageal or esophagogastric cancers, Ewing sarcoma, gallbladder carcinoma, gastric cancer, head and neck squamous cell carcinoma, hepatocellular carcinoma, occult primary (cancer of unknown primary), osteosarcoma, ovarian/fallopian tube/primary peritoneal, pancreatic adenocarcinoma, penile cancer, neuroendocrine tumor, prostate cancer, small bowel adenocarcinoma, vulvar cancer.

Dosing. Approve ONE of the following dosing regimens (A, B, or C):
A) 200 mg as an intravenous infusion given not more frequently than once every 3 weeks; OR
B) 400 mg as an intravenous infusion given not more frequently than once every 6 weeks; OR
C) 2 mg/kg (up to a maximum of 200 mg) given as an intravenous infusion given not more frequently than once every 3 weeks.

17. Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer – Neoadjuvant and Adjuvant. Approve for 1 year if the patient meets ALL of the following (A, B, C, and D):

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A) Patient is ≥ 18 years of age; AND
B) The tumor is negative for the following actionable biomarkers: epidermal growth factor receptor (*EGFR*) exon 19 deletion or exon 21 L858R, anaplastic lymphoma kinase (*ALK*), *RET*, and *ROS1*; AND
C) Patient has resectable or completely resected Stage IB, Stage II, or Stage III disease; AND
D) The medication is prescribed by or in consultation with an oncologist.

Dosing. Approve ONE of the following dosing regimens (A or B):
A) 200 mg as an intravenous infusion not more frequently than once every 3 weeks; OR
B) 400 mg as an intravenous infusion administered not more frequently than once every 6 weeks.

18. Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer – Recurrent, Advanced, or Metastatic Disease. Approve for 1 year if the patient meets ALL of the following (A, B, and C):
A) Patient is ≥ 18 years of age; AND
B) The tumor is negative for the following actionable biomarkers: epidermal growth factor receptor *(EGFR)* exon 19 deletion or exon 21 L858R, anaplastic lymphoma kinase *(ALK)*, *RET*, and *ROS1*; AND
C) The medication is prescribed by or in consultation with an oncologist.

Dosing. Approve ONE of the following dosing regimens (A, B, or C):
A) 200 mg as an intravenous infusion not more frequently than once every 3 weeks; OR
B) 400 mg as an intravenous infusion administered not more frequently than once every 6 weeks; OR
C) In brain metastases, approve one of the following regimens (i or ii):
i. 10 mg/kg every 2 weeks; OR
ii. 2 mg/kg every 3 weeks.

19. Ovarian/Fallopian Tube/Peritoneal Cancer. Approve for 1 year if the patient meets ALL of the following (A, B, and C):
Note: If the tumor is MSI-H or dMMR, see Microsatellite Instability-High (MSI-H) or Mismatch Repair Deficient (dMMR) Solid Tumors criteria. If the tumor is mutational burden-high, see Tumor Mutational Burden-High (TMB-H) Cancer criteria.
A) Patient is ≥ 18 years of age; AND
B) Patient has platinum-resistant, persistent, or recurrent disease; AND
C) The medication is prescribed by or in consultation with an oncologist.

Dosing. Approve ONE of the following dosing regimens (A or B):
A) 200 mg as an intravenous infusion administered not more frequently than once every 3 weeks; OR
B) 400 mg as an intravenous infusion administered not more frequently than once every 6 weeks.

20. Primary Mediastinal Large B-Cell Lymphoma. Approve for 1 year if the patient meets BOTH of the following (A and B):
A) Patient has relapsed or refractory disease; AND
B) The medication is prescribed by or in consultation with an oncologist.

Dosing. Approve ONE of the following dosing regimens (A, B, or C):
A) 200 mg as an intravenous infusion administered not more frequently than once every 3 weeks; OR

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B) 400 mg as an intravenous infusion administered not more frequently than once every 6 weeks; OR
C) 2 mg/kg (up to a maximum of 200 mg) given as an intravenous infusion given not more frequently than once every 3 weeks.

21. Renal Cell Carcinoma. Approve for 1 year if the patient meets ALL of the following (A, B, and C):
A) Patient is ≥ 18 years of age; AND
B) Patient meets ONE of the following (i or ii):
  i. The tumor has clear cell histology and meets ONE of the following (a or b):
    a) Patient meets BOTH of the following [(1) and (2)]:
      (1) The medication is being used as adjuvant therapy, AND
      (2) Patient had a nephrectomy; OR
    b) Patient has relapsed or Stage IV disease and the medication is used in combination with Inlyta (axitinib tablets) or Lenvima (lenvatinib capsules); OR
  ii. Patient has relapsed or Stage IV non-clear cell histology; AND
C) The medication is prescribed by or in consultation with an oncologist.

Dosing. Approve ONE of the following dosing regimens (A or B):
A) 200 mg as an intravenous infusion administered not more frequently than once every 3 weeks; OR
B) 400 mg as an intravenous infusion administered not more frequently than once every 6 weeks.

22. Tumor Mutational Burden-High (TMB-H) Cancer. Approve for 1 year if the patient meets ALL of the following (A, B, and C):
Note: Examples of solid tumors are adrenal cancer, ampullary adenocarcinoma, breast cancer, cervical cancer, cholangiocarcinoma (intrahepatic and extrahepatic), chondrosarcoma, chordoma, endometrial carcinoma, esophageal carcinoma, esophagogastric junction carcinoma, Ewing sarcoma, gallbladder cancer, gastric cancer, head and neck cancer, neuroendocrine cancer, osteosarcoma, ovarian/fallopian tube/primary peritoneal carcinoma, pancreatic adenocarcinoma, penile cancer, primary occult, prostate cancer, salivary gland tumors, thyroid cancer, uterine sarcoma, vulvar cancer.
A) Patient is not a surgical candidate or has unresectable, resected gross residual, locally advanced, recurrent, or metastatic tumor mutational burden-high (≥ 10 mutations/megabase) solid tumor; AND
B) Patient has progressed on prior therapy; AND
C) The medication is prescribed by or in consultation with an oncologist.

Dosing. Approve ONE of the following dosing regimens (A or B):
A) 200 mg as an intravenous infusion administered not more frequently than once every 3 weeks; OR
B) 400 mg as an intravenous infusion administered not more frequently than once every 6 weeks.

Other Uses with Supportive Evidence

23. Adrenal Gland Tumor. Approve for 1 year if the patient meets ALL of the following (A, B, and C):
Note: If the tumor is MSI-H or dMMR, see Microsatellite Instability-High (MSI-H) or Mismatch Repair Deficient (dMMR) Solid Tumors criteria. If the tumor is mutational burden-high, see Tumor Mutational Burden-High (TMB-H) Cancer criteria.
A) Patient is ≥ 18 years of age; AND
B) Patient has unresectable or metastatic adrenocortical carcinoma; AND

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C) The medication is prescribed by or in consultation with an oncologist.

Dosing. Approve 200 mg as an intravenous infusion administered not more frequently than once every 3 weeks.

24. Anal Carcinoma. Approve for 1 year if the patient meets ALL of the following (A, B, C, and D):
A) Patient is ≥ 18 years of age; AND
B) Patient has locally recurrent, metastatic, or progressive disease; AND
C) Patient meets ONE of the following (i, ii, or iii):
i. The medication is administered before proceeding to abdominoperineal resection; OR
ii. The medication is used for subsequent therapy; OR
iii. The medication is used in combination with chemotherapy; AND
Note: Examples of chemotherapy include carboplatin and paclitaxel.
D) The medication is prescribed by or in consultation with an oncologist.

Dosing. Approve ONE of the following dosing regimens (A, B, or C):
A) 200 mg as an intravenous infusion administered not more frequently than once every 3 weeks; OR
B) 400 mg as an intravenous infusion administered not more frequently than once every 6 weeks; OR
C) 2 mg/kg as an intravenous infusion administered not more frequently than once every 3 weeks.

25. Bone Cancer. Approve for 1 year if the patient meets ALL of the following (A, B, C, and D):
Note: If the tumor is MSI-H or dMMR, see Microsatellite Instability-High (MSI-H) or Mismatch Repair Deficient (dMMR) Solid Tumors criteria. If the tumor is mutational burden-high, see Tumor Mutational Burden-High (TMB-H) Cancer criteria.
A) Patient is ≥ 12 years of age; AND
B) Patient has ONE of the following conditions (i, ii, or iii):
i. Chondrosarcoma; OR
ii. Chordoma; OR
iii. Osteosarcoma; OR
C) Patient has unresectable or metastatic disease; AND
D) The medication is prescribed by or in consultation with an oncologist.

Dosing. Approve 200 mg administered by intravenous infusion no more frequently than once every 3 weeks.

26. Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia/Small Lymphocytic Lymphoma. Approve for 1 year if the patient meets ALL of the following (A, B, and C):
A) Patient is ≥ 18 years of age; AND
B) Patient has histologic Richter transformation; AND
C) The medication is prescribed by or in consultation with an oncologist.

Dosing. Approve 200 mg administered by intravenous infusion no more frequently than once every 3 weeks.

27. Cutaneous Lymphoma. Approve for 1 year if the patient meets ALL of the following (A, B, and C):

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A) Patient is ≥ 18 years of age; AND
B) Patient meets ONE of the following (i or ii):
  i. Patient has mycosis fungoides/Sezary syndrome; OR
  ii. Patient has primary cutaneous anaplastic large cell lymphoma; AND
C) The medication is prescribed by or in consultation with an oncologist.

Dosing. Approve 2 mg/kg as an intravenous infusion administered not more frequently than once every 3 weeks.

28. Extranodal NK/T-Cell Lymphoma, Nasal Type. Approve for 1 year if the patient meets ALL of the following (A, B, and C):
A) Patient is ≥ 18 years of age; AND
B) Patient has received an asparaginase-based chemotherapy regimen; AND
  Note: Examples of asparaginase-based chemotherapy are dexamethasone, ifosfamide, pegaspargase, etoposide; and gemcitabine, pegaspargase, oxaliplatin.
C) The medication is prescribed by or in consultation with an oncologist.

Dosing. Approve ONE of the following dosing regimens (A or B):
A) 100 mg as an intravenous infusion administered not more frequently than once every 3 weeks; OR
B) 2 mg/kg as an intravenous infusion administered not more frequently than once every 3 weeks.

29. Gestational Trophoblastic Neoplasia. Approve for 1 year if the patient meets ALL of the following (A, B, and C):
A) Patient is ≥ 18 years of age; AND
B) Patient has multi-agent chemotherapy resistant disease; AND
  Note: Examples of chemotherapy regimens contain etoposide, cisplatin/carboplatin, paclitaxel, bleomycin, ifosfamide, methotrexate.
C) The medication is prescribed by or in consultation with an oncologist.

Dosing. Approve ONE of the following dosing regimens (A or B):
A) 200 mg as an intravenous infusion administered not more frequently than once every 3 weeks; OR
B) 400 mg as an intravenous infusion administered not more frequently than once every 6 weeks.

30. Histiocytic Neoplasms. Approve for 1 year if the patient meets BOTH of the following (A and B):
A) Patient has ONE of the following (i or ii):
  i. Patient has malignant histiocytic neoplasms; OR
  ii. Patient has relapsed or refractory disease; AND
B) The medication is prescribed by or in consultation with an oncologist.

Dosing. Approve 200 mg as an intravenous infusion administered not more frequently than once every 3 weeks.

31. Kaposi Sarcoma. Approve for 6 months if the patient meets ALL of the following (A, B, and C):
A) Patient is ≥ 18 years of age; AND
B) Patient has relapsed or refractory disease; AND

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C) The medication is prescribed by or in consultation with an oncologist.

Dosing. Approve 200 mg as an intravenous infusion administered not more frequently than once every 3 weeks.

32. Pediatric Diffuse High-Grade Glioma. Approve for 1 year if the patient meets ALL of the following (A, B, and C):
A) Patient has a hypermutant tumor; AND
B) Patient meets ONE of the following (i or ii):
i. The medication is used for adjuvant treatment; OR:
ii. The medication is used for recurrent or progressive disease; AND
C) The medication is prescribed by or in consultation with an oncologist.

Dosing. Approve ONE of the following dosing regimens (A, B, or C):
A) 200 mg as an intravenous infusion administered not more frequently than once every 3 weeks; OR
B) 400 mg as an intravenous infusion administered not more frequently than once every 6 weeks; OR
C) 2 mg/kg as an intravenous infusion administered not more frequently than once every 3 weeks.

33. Penile Cancer. Approve for 1 year if the patient meets ALL of the following (A, B, and C):
Note: If the tumor is MSI-H or dMMR, see Microsatellite Instability-High (MSI-H) or Mismatch Repair Deficient (dMMR) Solid Tumors criteria. If the tumor is mutational burden-high, see Tumor Mutational Burden-High (TMB-H) Cancer criteria.
A) Patient is ≥ 18 years of age; AND
B) Patient has recurrent or metastatic disease; AND
C) The medication is prescribed by or in consultation with an oncologist.

Dosing. Approve 200 mg as an intravenous infusion administered not more frequently than once every 3 weeks

34. Primary Cutaneous Anaplastic Large Cell Lymphoma. Approve for 1 year if the patient meets ALL of the following (A, B, C, and D):
A) Patient is ≥ 18 years of age; AND
B) Patient has relapsed or refractory disease; AND
C) Patient meets ONE of the following (i or ii):
i. Patient has disease with multifocal lesions; OR
ii. Patient has disease with regional node; AND
D) The medication is prescribed by or in consultation with an oncologist.

Dosing. Approve ONE of the following dosing regimens (A, B, or C):
A) 200 mg as an intravenous infusion administered not more frequently than once every 3 weeks; OR
B) 400 mg as an intravenous infusion administered not more frequently than once every 6 weeks; OR
C) 2 mg/kg as an intravenous infusion administered not more frequently than once every 3 weeks.

35. Small Bowel Adenocarcinoma. Approve for 1 year if the patient meets ALL of the following (A, B, C, and D):

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Note: If the tumor is MSI-H or dMMR, see Microsatellite Instability-High (MSI-H) or Mismatch Repair Deficient (dMMR) Solid Tumors criteria. If the tumor is mutational burden-high, see Tumor Mutational Burden-High (TMB-H) Cancer criteria.

A) Patient is ≥ 18 years of age; AND
B) The disease is polymerase epsilon/delta 1 (POLE/POLD1) mutation positive with ultra-hypermutated phenotype (tumor mutation burden > 50 mutations/megabase); AND
C) Patients meets ONE of the following (i or ii):
  i. Patient has advanced or metastatic disease; OR
  ii. The medication is used as neoadjuvant therapy for resectable disease; AND
D) The medication is prescribed by or in consultation with an oncologist.

Dosing. Approve ONE of the following dosing regimens (A, B, C, or D):

A) 200 mg as an intravenous infusion given not more frequently than once every 3 weeks; OR
B) 400 mg as an intravenous infusion given not more frequently than once every 6 weeks; OR
C) 2 mg/kg (up to a maximum of 200 mg) given as an intravenous infusion given not more frequently than once every 3 weeks, OR
D) 4 mg/kg (up to a maximum of 400 mg) given as an intravenous infusion given not more frequently than once every 6 weeks.

36. Small Cell Lung Cancer. Approve for 1 year if the patient meets ALL of the following (A, B, and C):

A) Patient is ≥ 18 years of age; AND
B) The medication is used as subsequent therapy; AND
C) The medication is prescribed by or in consultation with an oncologist.

Dosing. Approve ONE of the following dosing regimens (A or B):

A) 200 mg as an intravenous infusion administered no more frequently than once every 3 weeks; OR
B) 10 mg/kg as an intravenous infusion administered no more frequently than once every 2 weeks.

37. Soft Tissue Sarcoma. Approve for 1 year if the patient meets ALL of the following (A, B, and C):
Note: If the tumor is MSI-H or dMMR, see Microsatellite Instability-High (MSI-H) or Mismatch Repair Deficient (dMMR) Solid Tumors criteria. If the tumor is mutational burden-high, see Tumor Mutational Burden-High (TMB-H) Cancer criteria.

A) Patient is ≥ 18 years of age; AND
B) Patient has ONE of the following (i, ii, iii, iv, v, vi, or vii):
  i. Alveolar soft part sarcoma; OR
  ii. Myxofibrosarcoma; OR
  iii. Undifferentiated pleomorphic sarcoma; OR
  iv. Dedifferentiated liposarcoma; OR
  v. Cutaneous angiosarcoma; OR
  vi. Undifferentiated sarcoma; OR
  vii. Rhabdomyosarcoma; AND
C) The medication is prescribed by or in consultation with an oncologist.

Dosing. Approve ONE of the following dosing regimens (A or B):

A) 200 mg as an intravenous infusion administered not more frequently than once every 3 weeks; OR
B) 400 mg as an intravenous infusion administered not more frequently than once every 6 weeks.

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38. Thymic Carcinoma. Approve for 1 year if the patient meets BOTH of the following (A and B):
A) Patient is ≥ 18 years of age; AND
B) The medication is prescribed by or in consultation with an oncologist.

Dosing. Approve 200 mg as an intravenous infusion administered not more frequently than once every 3 weeks.

39. Thyroid Carcinoma. Approve for 1 year if the patient meets ALL of the following (A, B, and C):
Note: If the tumor is MSI-H or dMMR, see Microsatellite Instability-High (MSI-H) or Mismatch Repair Deficient (dMMR) Solid Tumors criteria. If the tumor is mutational burden-high, see Tumor Mutational Burden-High (TMB-H) Cancer criteria.
A) Patient is ≥ 18 years of age; AND
B) Patient has progressive, symptomatic, or metastatic disease; AND
C) The medication is prescribed by or in consultation with an oncologist.

Dosing. Approve ONE of the following dosing regimens (A or B):
A) 200 mg as an intravenous infusion administered not more frequently than once every 3 weeks; OR
B) 400 mg as an intravenous infusion administered not more frequently than once every 6 weeks.

40. Vaginal Cancer. Approve for 1 year if the patient meets ALL of the following (A, B, C, and D):
Note: If the tumor is MSI-H or dMMR, see Microsatellite Instability-High (MSI-H) or Mismatch Repair Deficient (dMMR) Solid Tumors criteria. If the tumor is mutational burden-high, see Tumor Mutational Burden-High (TMB-H) Cancer criteria.
A) Patient is ≥ 18 years of age; AND
B) Patient has recurrent or metastatic disease; AND
C) Patient has programmed death-ligand 1 (PD-L1) positive disease (combined positive score [CPS] ≥ 1); AND
D) The medication is prescribed by or in consultation with an oncologist.

Dosing. Approve ONE of the following dosing regimens (A or B):
A) 200 mg as an intravenous infusion administered not more frequently than once every 3 weeks; OR
B) 400 mg as an intravenous infusion administered not more frequently than once every 6 weeks.

41. Vulvar Cancer. Approve for 1 year if the patient meets ALL of the following (A, B, and C):
Note: If the tumor is MSI-H or dMMR, see Microsatellite Instability-High (MSI-H) or Mismatch Repair Deficient (dMMR) Solid Tumors criteria. If the tumor is mutational burden-high, see Tumor Mutational Burden-High (TMB-H) Cancer criteria.
A) Patient is ≥ 18 years of age; AND
B) Patient has advanced, recurrent, or metastatic disease; AND
C) The medication is prescribed by or in consultation with an oncologist.

Dosing. Approve 200 mg as an intravenous infusion administered not more frequently than once every 3 weeks.

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CONDITIONS NOT RECOMMENDED FOR APPROVAL

Coverage of Keytruda intravenous is not recommended in the following situations:

1. Coverage is not recommended for circumstances not listed in the Recommended Authorization Criteria. Criteria will be updated as new published data are available.

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HISTORY

Type of Revision	Summary of Changes	Review Date
Annual Revision	**Biliary Tract Cancer:** Changed duration of approval from 1 year to for duration noted. Added option for approval for 1 year for patients with unresectable, resected gross residual, or metastatic disease and medication is used in combination with cisplatin and gemcitabine. Added option for approval for 6 months if patient has resectable locoregionally advanced gall bladder cancer, medication is used as neoadjuvant therapy, and medication is used in combination with cisplatin and gemcitabine. Removed if medication is used in combination with Lenvima (lenvatinib capsules), it is used for subsequent therapy as an option for approval. **Breast Cancer:** Added medication is used for preoperative and/or adjuvant therapy as an option for approval. Patient has high-risk, early stage disease was removed as an option for approval. **Cervical Cancer:** Added FIGO 2018 stage III to IVA disease to patient has FIGO 2014 stage III to IVA disease or FIGO 2018 stage III to IVA disease. **Classical Hodgkin Lymphoma:** Added patient is NOT a candidate for anthracycline therapy as a new option for approval along with a Note with examples of anthracyclines. **Colon, Rectal, or Appendiceal Cancer:** Added with ultra-hypermutated phenotype to the requirement that the disease is polymerase epsilon/delta (POLE/POLD1) mutation positive with ultra-hypermutated phenotype. Added Note with definition of ultra-hypermutated phenotype. **Esophageal and Esophagogastric Junction Cancer:** Added patient has unresectable locally advanced, recurrent, or metastatic disease; or are not surgical candidates as a requirement. Added medication is used for first-line therapy as an option for approval. Added medication is used for second-line and subsequent therapy as an option for approval. Removed medication is used in combination with chemotherapy as an option for approval. Removed patient has adenocarcinoma; patient's tumor expression for PD-L1 as determined by an approved test has a CPS ≥ 1; tumor is human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 (HER2) or HER2/neu positive; and medication is used in combination with trastuzumab, cisplatin or oxaliplatin, and fluorouracil or capecitabine as an option for approval.	04/02/2025

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	Gastric Cancer: Added patient has unresectable locally advanced, recurrent, or metastatic disease; or are not surgical candidates as a requirement. Tumor is human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 (HER2) or HER2/neu positive; patient's tumor expression for programmed death-ligand 1 (PD-L1) as determined by an approved test has a combined positive score (CPS) ≥ 1; and medication is used in combination with trastuzumab, cisplatin or oxaliplatin, and fluorouracil or capecitabine were removed as options for approval. Moved cisplatin or oxaliplatin, and fluorouracil or capecitabine from criterion to a Note. **Head and Neck Squamous Cell Carcinoma:** Removed patient has tried at least one platinum-containing chemotherapy regimen and the associated Note. Added medication is used for subsequent therapy as option for approval. **Hepatocellular Carcinoma:** If medication is used as subsequent therapy, the patient has Child-Pugh Class A disease only was removed as a requirement. Patient has liver-confined disease, inoperable by performance status, comorbidity, or with minimal or uncertain extrahepatic disease removed as an option for approval. Added liver-confined and deemed ineligible to option of approval patient has liver-confined, unresectable disease and is deemed ineligible for transplant. Added extrahepatic and are deemed ineligible for resection, transplant, or locoregional therapy to option of approval patient has extrahepatic/metastatic disease and are deemed ineligible for resection, transplant, or locoregional therapy. **Melanoma:** Removed advanced from patient has unresectable or metastatic melanoma. **Merkel Cell Carcinoma:** Added primary or recurrent to patient has primary or recurrent locally advanced disease. Added primary to patient has primary or recurrent regional disease. **Mesothelioma:** Added as new condition of approval. **Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer:** Removed KRAS G12C is NOT considered an actionable mutation from the Note. Added requirement that the patient does not have EGFR exon 19 deletion or L858R mutation; ALK, RET, or ROS1 rearrangements for first-line therapy, first-line and subsequent therapy, and subsequent therapy. Added recurrent to the criterion patient has recurrent, advanced, or metastatic disease. Added NRG1 as an option for approval. Removed RET rearrangement, EGFR exon 19 deletion or exon 21 L858R, ALK rearrangement, and ROS1 rearrangement as options for approval. Removed patient has tried systemic therapy as a requirement. Added the medication is used as subsequent therapy and the medication is used as a single agent as requirements. Requirement and the associated Note that if the tumor is positive for actionable mutation, the patient has received targeted drug therapy for the specific mutation was removed. Stage II was revised to Stage IB. **Renal Cell Carcinoma:** In combination with Lenvima was added to the medication is used in combination with Lenvima or as single-agent therapy. **Urothelial Carcinoma:** Added high-risk to patient has high-risk, non-muscle invasive bladder cancer. Removed intravesical chemotherapy and added unresponsive to patient is Bacillus Calmette-Guerin (BCG) unresponsive. **Anal Carcinoma:** Removed medication is used as a single agent as a requirement. Added progressive and removed persistent from patient has locally recurrent, progressive disease. Added medication is administered before proceeding to abdominoperineal resection. Removed with no prior immunotherapy received from patient has metastatic disease. Added requirement that patient has NOT received prior immunotherapy and a Note with examples of immunotherapy. **Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia/Small Lymphocytic Lymphoma:** Added as new condition of approval. **Kaposi Sarcoma:** Removed patient has endemic or classic Kaposi sarcoma and medication is used as subsequent therapy as requirements. Medication is used as a single agent added as a requirement. **Ovarian/Fallopian Tube/Peritoneal Cancer:** Added persistent or recurrent to patient has platinum-resistant persistent or recurrent disease. Removed requirement medication is used for the treatment of recurrence. **Penile Cancer:** Added new condition of approval. **Small Bowel Adenocarcinoma:** Removed DNA and added with ultra-hypermutated phenotype to disease is polymerase epsilon/delta 1 (POLE/POLD1) mutation positive with ultra-hypermutated phenotype. Added Note with definition of ultra-hypermutated phenotype.	

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	Small Cell Lung Cancer: Added patient has not been treated with an immune checkpoint inhibitor, and there is a chemotherapy-free interval of ≤ 6 months as requirements. **Thyroid Carcinoma:** Added disease is not microsatellite instability-high (MSI-H) or mismatch repair deficient (dMMR) as requirement. Added associated Note. Added Disease is not tumor mutational burden-high (≥ 10 mutations/megabase) as requirement. Added associated Note. Added medication is used as a single agent as option for approval. **Vulvar Cancer:** Added requirement that the patient has advanced, recurrent, or metastatic disease. Removed the tumor is PD-L1 positive (combined positive score ≥ 1), as determined by an approved test and patient has tried at least one other chemotherapy regimen as requirements.	
Selected revision	**Squamous Cell Skin Cancer:** This condition for approval was removed from "Other Uses with Supportive Evidence" and is included in **Cutaneous Squamous Cell Carcinoma** under "FDA-Approved Indication."	05/21/2025
Early Annual Revision	**Breast Cancer:** The requirement that the patient has recurrent unresectable (local or regional) or metastatic disease was modified to the patient has recurrent unresectable (local or regional) or Stage IV disease. Added 2 mg/kg (up to a maximum of 200 mg) as an intravenous infusion administered not more frequently than every 3 weeks and 4 mg/kg (up to a maximum of 400 mg) as an intravenous infusion administered not more frequently than every 6 weeks to the approval dosing regimens. **Colon, Rectal, or Appendiceal Cancer:** The Note that ultra-hypermutated phenotype is defined as tumor mutational burden > 50 mutations/megabase was removed. The requirement that the tumor is polymerase epsilon/delta (POLE/POLD1) mutation positive with ultra-hypermutated phenotype was modified to include tumor mutation burden > 50 mutations/megabase. **Cutaneous Squamous Cell Carcinoma:** The descriptor "according to the prescriber" was added to the disease is not curable by surgery or radiation. **Esophageal and Esophagogastric Junction Cancer:** The requirement the patient has unresectable locally advanced, recurrent or metastatic disease; or are not surgical candidates was removed. The following were added as approval options: the patient is medically fit and planned for esophagectomy; the tumor expression for programmed death-ligand 1 (PD-L1) as determined by an approved test has a combined positive score (CPS) ≥ 1; and the medication is used in combination with chemotherapy. A Note was added that examples of chemotherapy include cisplatin plus fluorouracil or capecitabine; and oxaliplatin plus fluorouracil or capecitabine. The patient meets one of the following: according to the prescriber the patient is not a surgical candidate or patient has unresectable locally advanced, recurrent, or metastatic disease was added to the medication is used for first-line therapy in combination with chemotherapy. The Note was modified to add trastuzumab plus fluorouracil, cisplatin or oxaliplatin; and trastuzumab plus capecitabine, cisplatin or oxaliplatin. For tumors that express programmed death-ligand 1 with a combined positive score (CPS) ≥ 10, the patient has squamous cell carcinoma was removed and patient has unresectable locally advanced, recurrent, or metastatic disease was added as an approval option. **Gastric Cancer:** According to the prescriber, the patient is medically fit for surgery with unresectable disease was added as an approval option. The Note was modified to include trastuzumab as examples of chemotherapy. **Head and Neck Squamous Cell Carcinoma:** The requirement that the patient has recurrent, unresectable, or metastatic disease was changed to recurrent, persistent, unresectable, or metastatic disease. **Hepatocellular Carcinoma:** A requirement was added that the medication is used for subsequent therapy. For liver-confined, unresectable disease in a patient who is not a transplant candidate or extrahepatic/metastatic disease deemed ineligible for resection, transplant, or locoregional therapy, added a qualifier according to the prescriber and that the medication is being used in the first line setting. A requirement was added that the medication is used for subsequent therapy. **Merkel Cell Carcinoma:** The requirement that the patient has disseminated Merkel cell carcinoma was changed to the patient has metastatic (disseminated) disease. **Microsatellite Instability-High (MSI-H) or Mismatch Repair Deficient (dMMR) Solid Tumors:** The requirements for approval were removed and it was changed to approve for 1 year if the medication is prescribed by or in consultation with an oncologist.	08/13/2025

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	Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer – Neoadjuvant and Adjuvant: The condition of approval was changed to as listed. Previously, all non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) was addressed more generally under NSCLC. A requirement was added that the tumor is negative for the following actionable biomarkers: epidermal growth factor receptor (EGRF) exon 19 deletion or exon 21 L858R, anaplastic lymphoma kinase (ALK), RET, and ROS1. **Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer – Recurrent, Advanced, or Metastatic Disease:** Indication was changed to as listed. Previously, all non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) was addressed more generally under NSCLC. Added a requirement that the tumor is negative for the following actionable biomarkers: epidermal growth factor receptor (EGRF) exon 19 deletion or exon 21 L858R, anaplastic lymphoma kinase (ALK), RET, and ROS1. For subsequent therapy, added the medication is used as a single-agent and the requirement that "the patient has received targeted drug therapy for the specific mutation" was removed as an option of approval. The Note under the patient has not progressed on prior therapy with programmed death receptor-1 (PD-1/PD-L1) inhibitors was modified to add Libtayo (cemiplimab-rwlc intravenous infusion), Imfinzi (durvalumab intravenous infusion) to the examples. For first-line therapy or as continuation maintenance therapy, a requirement was added that the tumor has no actionable mutations; a Note was added listing the following actionable mutations: EFGR exon 19 deletion, EFGR exon 21 L858R, EFGR S768I, EGFR L861Q, EGFR G719X, EGFR exon 20 insertion, ALK rearrangement, ROS1 rearrangement, BRAF V600E, NTRK 1/2/3 gene fusion, METex14 skipping, RET rearrangement, ERBB2 (HER2), and NRG1 gene fusion. **Primary Mediastinal Large B-Cell Lymphoma:** The requirement that the patient has relapsed after or is refractory to at least two previous regimens was modified to the patient has relapsed or refractory disease. The Note with examples of previous regimens was removed. Patients meets one of the following: the medication is used as a single-agent or the medication is used in combination with Adcetris (brentuximab intravenous infusion) was added as options for approval. **Renal Cell Carcinoma:** The requirement the patient has relapsed or metastatic disease was modified to the patient has relapsed or Stage IV disease. When the medication is used as adjuvant therapy, the requirement the patient has advanced disease was removed. **Tumor Mutational Burden-High (TMB-H) Cancer**: Moved the Note with examples of solid tumors. The requirement that the patient has unresectable or metastatic tumor mutational burden-high (≥ 10 mutations/megabase) solid tumor was modified to the patient is not a surgical candidate or has unresectable, resected gross residual, locally advanced, recurrent, or metastatic tumor mutational burden-high (≥ 10 mutations/megabase) solid tumor. Patient has no satisfactory alternative treatment options has been removed as an approval requirement. **Urothelial Carcinoma:** The medication is used as adjuvant therapy was added as an approval option. **Anal Carcinoma:** The requirement that the patient has locally recurrent, progressive, or metastatic disease was changed to locally recurrent, metastatic, or progressive disease. The approval option "patient has not received prior immunotherapy" was modified to "patient has not received prior checkpoint inhibitors." The Note was modified to add Zynyx (retifanlimab-dlwr intravenous infusion), Loqtorzi (toripalimab-tpzi intravenous infusion), Tevimbra (tislelizumab-jsgr intravenous infusion) to the examples. The requirement that the medication is used as single-agent was added. **Gestational Trophoblastic Neoplasia:** The requirement that the patient meets one of the following: the patient has tried at least one previous regimen for recurrent or progressive disease or the patient has high risk disease was removed. The requirement that the patient has multi-agent chemotherapy resistant disease and a Note with examples of chemotherapy regimens was added. The medication is used as a single-agent was added as an approval requirement. **Kaposi Sarcoma:** The requirement that the patient has relapsed or refractory advanced cutaneous, oral, visceral, or nodal disease was modified to the patient has relapsed or refractory disease. **Pediatric Diffuse High-Grade Glioma:** Indication was changed to as listed. Previously listed as Glioma. The approval duration was modified to approve for 1 year for all approval options. The requirement that the patient has diffuse high-grade disease was removed. The requirements that the patient does not have diffuse midline glioma, H3	

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	K27-altered, or pontine location; Oligodendroglioma isocitrate dehydrogenase (IDH)-mutant and 1p/19q co-deleted; or Astrocytoma, IDH-mutant was removed. **Small Bowel Adenocarcinoma:** Tumor mutation burden > 50 mutations/megabase was added as a descriptor of ultra-hypermutated phenotype. Locally unresectable and medically inoperable disease were added as options for approval. The patient has advanced or metastatic disease was modified to include has not received prior check point inhibitors. A Note with examples of checkpoint inhibitors was added. **Small Cell Lung Cancer:** The requirement that there has been a chemotherapy free interval of ≤ 6 months was removed. **Soft Tissue Sarcoma:** Myxofibrosarcoma, undifferentiated pleomorphic sarcoma, dedifferentiated liposarcomas, and undifferentiated sarcoma were added as approval options and extremity, body wall, or head and neck sarcomas and retroperitoneal or intra-abdominal sarcoma were removed. **Thyroid Carcinoma:** The requirement the patient has metastatic anaplastic carcinoma was modified to the patient has unresectable locoregional recurrent, persistent, or metastatic disease. **Biliary Tract Cancer, Breast Cancer, Cervical Cancer, Colon, Rectal, or Appendiceal Cancer, Endometrial Cancer, Esophageal and Esophagogastric Junction Cancer, Gastric Cancer, Head and Neck Squamous Cell Carcinoma, Hepatocellular Carcinoma, Ovarian/Fallopian Tube/Peritoneal Cancer, Penile Cancer, Small Bowel Adenocarcinoma, Soft Tissue Sarcoma, Thyroid Carcinoma, Vaginal Cancer, and Vulvar Cancer:** For all of the conditions of approval, the requirements that the disease is not microsatellite instability high (MSI-H) or mismatch repair deficient (dMMR) and the disease is not tumor mutational burden-high (≥ 10 mutations/megabase) were removed. Added a Note to refer to Microsatellite Instability-High (MSI-H) or Mismatch Repair Deficient (dMMR) Solid Tumors or Tumor Mutational Burden-High (TMB-H) Cancer indications if the patient has MSI-H or dMMR or TMB-H solid tumors.	
Early Annual Revision	The policy name was changed from "Oncology (Injectable – Programmed Death Receptor-1) – Keytruda" to "Oncology (Injectable – Programmed Death Receptor-1) – Keytruda Intravenous". Throughout the policy, wording was changed from Keytruda to Keytruda intravenous. **Breast Cancer:** The wording "as determined by an approved test" was removed from the requirement that tumor expression for programmed death-ligand 1 (PD-L1) has a combined positive score (CPS) ≥ 10. **Cervical Cancer:** The wording "as determined by an approved test" was removed from the requirement that tumor expression for programmed death-ligand 1 (PD-L1) has a combined positive score (CPS) ≥ 1. **Colon, Rectal, or Appendiceal Cancer:** The option of approval that the patient has metastatic disease was modified to the patient has metastatic, recurrent, or progressive disease. **Endometrial Carcinoma:** The option of approval that the medications is used for primary or adjuvant therapy and is used in combination with cisplatin and carboplatin or as a single agent for maintenance therapy was removed. When the patient has recurrent disease, the options of approval that the medication is used in combination with Lenvima (lenvatinib capsules); carboplatin and paclitaxel; or as a single agent for maintenance therapy were removed. The option of approval that the patient has Stage III or Stage IV disease was added. **Esophageal and Esophagogastric Junction Cancer:** The wording "as determined by an approved test" was removed from the requirement that tumor expression for programmed death-ligand 1 (PD-L1) has a combined positive score (CPS) ≥ 10. The option that the medication is used as second-line or subsequent therapy was modified to the medication is used as subsequent therapy. The option that the medication is used as monotherapy was removed. **Gastric Cancer:** The wording "as determined by an approved test" was removed from the requirement that tumor expression for programmed death-ligand 1 (PD-L1) has a combined positive score (CPS) ≥ 1. **Head and Neck Squamous Cell Carcinoma:** The requirement that the patient has recurrent, persistent, unresectable or metastatic disease was removed. The requirement that the patient meets One of the following: if the medication is used in first line treatment and the medication is used in combination with chemotherapy or as a single agent for	02/18/2026

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	PD-L1 positive tumors; OR the medication is used as subsequent therapy was removed. The requirement that the patient meets ONE of the following: The patient has non-nasopharyngeal disease or the patient has nasopharyngeal disease and has recurrent, unresectable, oligometastatic, or metastatic disease was added. **Merkel Cell Carcinoma:** In-transit regional disease was added as an option for approval. **Microsatellite Instability-High (MSI-H) or Mismatch Repair Deficient (dMMR) Solid Tumors:** Testicular cancer was removed for the Note of examples of solid tumors. **Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer – Neoadjuvant and Adjuvant:** The requirement that the patient has resectable or completely resected stage IB to III disease was modified to the patient has resectable or completely resected Stage IB, Stage II, or Stage III disease. **Ovarian/Fallopian Tube/Peritoneal Cancer:** This condition was moved from "Other Uses with Supportive Evidence" to "FDA-Approved Indications." The requirement that the medication is used in combination with cyclophosphamide and bevacizumab was removed. Added 400 mg as an intravenous infusion administered not more frequently than once every 6 weeks to the approval dosing regimens. **Renal Cell Carcinoma:** When the tumor has non-clear cell histology, the requirement that the medication is used in combination with Lenvima (lenvatinib capsules) or as single-agent therapy was removed. When the medication is used as adjuvant therapy, the requirement that the medication is used as single-agent therapy was removed. **Tumor Mutational Burden-High (TMB-H) Cancer:** Testicular cancer was removed for the Note of examples of solid tumors. **Anal Carcinoma:** The requirement that the patient has not received prior check point inhibitors and the corresponding Note was removed. The option that the medication is used in combination with chemotherapy and the Note with examples of chemotherapy was added. The requirement that the medication is used as a single agent was removed. **Bone Cancer:** This was added as a new condition of approval. **Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia/Small Lymphocytic Lymphoma:** The requirement that the "patient has histologic transformation to diffuse large B-cell lymphoma" was modified to the "patient has histologic Richter transformation". The following options for approval (one of which was required) were removed: tumor has del(17p)/TP53 mutation; disease is chemotherapy refractory (with associated Note); the patient is unable to receive chemoimmunotherapy (with associated Note) were removed. The requirement that the medication is used as a single agent or in combination with Imbruvica (ibrutinib capsules, tablets, or oral suspension) was removed. **Gestational Trophoblastic Neoplasia:** The requirement that the medication is used as a single agent was removed. **Kaposi Sarcoma:** The requirement that the medication is used as a single agent was removed. **Penile Cancer:** The requirement that the patient meets one of the following: the medication is used in combination with fluorouracil and either cisplatin or carboplatin; or the medication is used as single agent for maintenance therapy was removed. **Small Bowel Adenocarcinoma**: The option for approval when the patient has advanced or metastatic disease and has not received prior checkpoint inhibitors was modified to the patient has locally unresectable, medically inoperable, advanced, or metastatic disease. The corresponding Note with examples of checkpoint inhibitors was removed. **Small Cell Lung Cancer:** The requirement that the patient has not been treated with an immune checkpoint inhibitor was removed. **Thyroid Carcinoma:** The requirement that the patient has unresectable locoregional recurrent, persistent, or metastatic disease was modified to the patient has progressive, symptomatic, or metastatic disease. The requirement that the patient meets one of the following: the medication is used in combination with Lenvima (lenvatinib capsules) or used as a single agent was removed.	
Selected Revision	**Breast Cancer:** The requirement that the patient has triple-negative breast cancer was modified to the patient has triple-negative disease. The same change was made in the corresponding Note. The option that the medication is used in combination with chemotherapy was removed. **Renal Cell Carcinoma:** The duration of approval was modified to approve for 1 year for all conditions. Previously, it approved for 1 year for relapsed or Stage IV disease and 1 year (total) for adjuvant therapy. When the medication is used as adjuvant therapy, the patient had a nephrectomy was added as an option of approval.	07/01/2026

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Early Annual Revision	**Bladder Cancer:** This condition was changed to as listed. Previously listed as Urothelial Carcinoma. The option that the patient has tried at least one platinum-based chemotherapy was modified to the medication is used as subsequent therapy. The corresponding Note with examples of platinum-based chemotherapies was removed. The option that according to the prescriber, the patient is not eligible for platinum-based chemotherapy and the corresponding Note was removed. The option that the medication is used as adjuvant therapy was modified to the medication is used as neoadjuvant or adjuvant therapy. **Cervical Cancer:** The option that the patient has persistent, recurrent, or metastatic disease was modified to the patient has recurrent or metastatic disease. **Classic Hodgkin Lymphoma:** The option that the patient has tried at least one systemic regimen was modified to the medication is used as subsequent therapy. The corresponding Note with examples of systemic regimens was removed. **Colon, Rectal, or Appendiceal Cancer:** Added 4 mg/kg (up to a maximum of 400 mg) as an intravenous infusion administered not more frequently than once every 6 weeks to the approval dosing regimens. **Esophageal and Esophagogastric Junction Cancer:** The option that the patients tumor expression for programmed death-ligand 1 (PD-L1) as determined by an approved test has a combined positive score (CPS) ≥ 1 was modified to the patients tumor expression for programmed death-ligand 1 (PD-L1) has a combined positive score (CPS) ≥ 1. For patients who are medically fit and planned for esophagectomy, the option of approval that the medication is used in combination with chemotherapy and the corresponding Note was removed. For patients who have unresectable locally advanced, recurrent, or metastatic disease, the options for approval that according to the prescriber, the patient is not a surgical candidate; the medication is sued for first-line therapy; and the medication is used in combination with chemotherapy and the corresponding Note were removed. **Gastric Cancer:** The options for approval that according to the prescriber, the patient is medically fit for surgery with unresectable disease or according to the prescriber, the patient is not a surgical candidate were removed. The Note with examples of chemotherapy was modified to examples of chemotherapy include cisplatin or oxaliplatin and fluorouracil or capecitabine. Previously trastuzumab was included in the Note. **Hepatocellular Carcinoma:** The options of approval that the medication is being used as first-line and according to the prescriber the patient has liver-confined, unresectable disease and is deemed ineligible for transplant or the patient has extrahepatic/metastatic disease and are deemed ineligible for resection, transplant, or locoregional therapy were removed. The option that the medication is being used for subsequent therapy was removed. **Melanoma:** When the patient has unresectable or metastatic melanoma, the option for approval that the patient is ≥ 18 years of age was removed. When the medication is used as adjuvant treatment the option that the patient is ≥ 12 years of age was removed and the approval duration was modified to 1 year. Previously approved for up to 1 year (total). When the medication will be used as neoadjuvant treatment, the option that the patient is ≥ 18 years of age was removed. **Mesothelioma:** The requirement that the medication is used as first-line therapy was removed. **Microsatellite Instability-High (MSI-H) or Mismatch Repair Deficient (dMMR) Solid Tumors:** The note with examples of solid tumors with MSI-H or dMMR was modified to include appendiceal neoplasms and cancers. **Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer – Neoadjuvant and Adjuvant:** The duration of approval was modified to approve for 1 year for all conditions. The option to approve for 4 months if the medication is used as neoadjuvant therapy in combination with platinum chemotherapy and the corresponding Note was removed. The option to approve for 1 year (total) if the patient has received adjuvant chemotherapy OR neoadjuvant treatment was removed. **Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer – Recurrent, Advanced, or Metastatic Disease:** The option that the medication is used as first-line therapy and the tumor is positive for ONE of the following mutations: EGFR exon 20 mutation; ERBB2 (HER2) mutation; or NRG1 gene fusion was removed. The option that the medication is used as first-line or subsequent therapy and the tumor is positive for ONE of the following mutations: BRAF V600E mutation; NTRK1/2/3 gene fusion; or MET exon 14 skipping mutation was removed. The options that the medication is used as subsequent therapy and meets ONE	09/09/2026

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	of the following: the tumor is EGFR S768I, L861Q, and/or G719X mutation positive; OR the medication us used as single-agent and the tumor is PD-L1 positive, with tumor proportion score (TPS) ≥ 1%, as determined by an approved test; AND the patient has not progressed on prior therapy with a programmed death receptor-1 (PD-1)/PD-L1 inhibitor along with the corresponding Note were removed. The option that the medication is used as first-line or continuation maintenance therapy and has the tumor has no actionable mutations along with the corresponding Note was removed. **Primary mediastinal Large B-Cell Lymphoma:** The options that the medication is used as a single-agent or the medication is used in combination with Adcentris (brentuximab intravenous infusion) were removed. **Adrenal Gland Tumor:** A Note was added that if the tumor is MSI-H or dMMR, see Microsatellite Instability-High (MSI-H) or Mismatch Repair Deficient (dMMR) Solid Tumors criteria. If the tumor is mutational burden-high, see Tumor Mutational Burden-High (TMB-H) Cancer criteria. **Cutaneous Lymphoma:** This condition was changed to as listed. Previously listed as Mycosis Fungoides/Sezary Syndrome. A requirement was added that the patient meets ONE of the following: the patient has mycosis fungoides/Sezary syndrome or the patient has primary cutaneous anaplastic large cell lymphoma. **Histiocytic Neoplasms:** This was added as a new condition of approval under "Other Uses with Supportive Evidence." **Pediatric Diffuse High-Grade Glioma:** The requirement that the patient is < 18 years of age was removed. The requirement that the tumor is hypermutant was modified to the patient has a hypermutant tumor. **Small Bowel Adenocarcinoma:** The option that the patient has locally unresectable, medically inoperable, advanced, or metastatic disease was modified to the patient has advanced or metastatic disease. Added 4 mg/kg (up to a maximum of 400 mg) given as an intravenous infusion given not more frequently than once every 6 weeks to the approval dosing regimens.	

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